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ith Compliments of the Essex Institute.

VISITORS' GUIDE

TO SALEM

HENRY P. IVES
PUBLISHER

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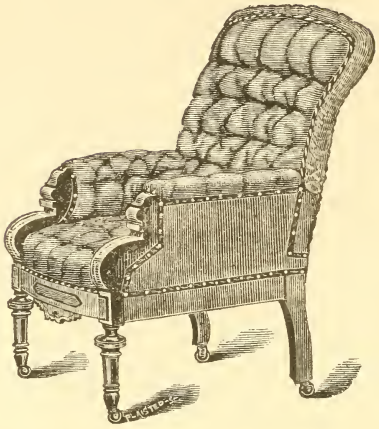

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VISITORS'

GUIDE TO SALEM.

SALEM, MASS.
HENRY P. IVES, PUBLISHER.
1880.

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PRESS OF THE SALEM GAZETTE.

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INTRODUCTION.

This little pamphlet is offered to the public in the hope that it may, in a measure at least, fill a place that has heretofore been unoccupied,—that of a brief local guide. The intention has been to condense into as few pages as possible such information as is needed by the tourist or stranger in taking a stroll about the city.

It has seemed to the compilers that such a book would be acceptable, and this has accordingly been prepared. It may be that this book will also be welcome in Salem households as one by which visiting friends can be readily guided to the places of interest about the city, and a few prominent facts regarding them be recalled. If this little pathfinder in any degree fills these wants, the writers will be quite satisfied.

A reference to the pages devoted to advertising will show that the business men of Salem have lent liberal support in its publication, and that portion of the book should not be regarded as less interesting and valuable than its other pages. This section contains the cards of some of the most energetic and reliable business people of the city. A few pages are also devoted to out-of-town advertisements, representing substantial and well-known business firms.

Salem, Mass., May, 1880.

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VISITORS' GUIDE.

HISTORICAL.—Salem was settled by Roger Conant and companions in 1626. They had previously settled at Cape Ann, but removed to Salem, then called Naumkeag, as a more desirable locality. An interest was awakened in England in the new plantation, a charter was granted, and a new company sailed from England for the shores of Massachusetts Bay. This company, headed by John Endicott, landed at Salem on Sept. 6, 1628, (O. S.) Endicott had been appointed governor of the plantation, and with those previously here founded the oldest town in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Salem was incorporated June 24, 1629, and was the capital town of the colony until the supersedure of Endicott by Gov. Winthrop in 1630.

In 1692 Salem was the centre of the terrible witchcraft delusion which resulted in the execution of nineteen persons. Besides those executed, several hundred were convicted, but were released.

In Salem, on Oct. 5, 1774, assembled the First Provincial Congress, which passed during its session a vote renouncing the authority of the British Parliament,—the

first official act of the Province putting itself in open opposition to the home government.

On Feb. 26, 1775, the citizens of Salem offered the first armed resistance to the English government, in assembling at North Bridge and forbidding the progress of Col. Leslie and a body of British soldiers.

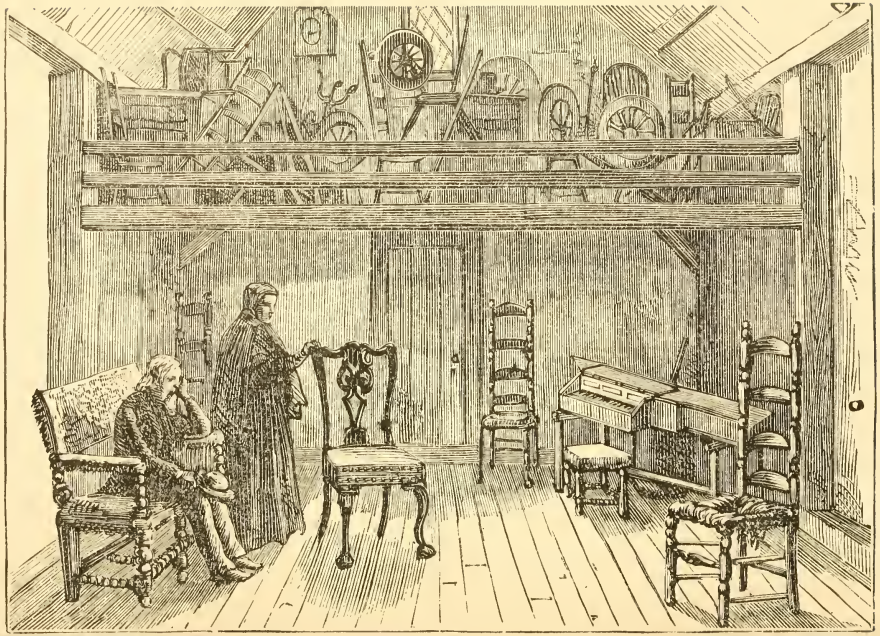
During the Revolutionary war, Salem furnished large numbers of men to fill the ranks of the army, and fitted out at least 158 vessels as privateers.

In the war of 1812, forty armed vessels of the 250 furnished by the whole country were from Salem.

Salem has had a remarkable commercial record. In 1825 there were one hundred and ninety-eight vessels owned in Salem. In 1833 there were one hundred and eleven engaged in the foreign trade. Salem "led the way from New England round the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, and India, and China. Her vessels were the first from this country to display the American flag and open trade with St. Petersburg, and Zanzibar, and Sumatra; with Calcutta and Bombay; with Batavia and Arabia; with Madagascar and Australia."

Salem was incorporated a city March 23, 1836 —the second in the Commonwealth. Leverett Saltonstall was the first Mayor.

During the war of 1861–5, more than 3000 men entered the Union service from this city, and more than 200 were killed.



POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

THE FIRST CHURCH.—The first Puritan church organized in America was established in Salem in 1629, and its first house of worship was erected in 1634. The frame of the original structure is now preserved in the rear of Plummer Hall, Essex street. It has been housed in, and the interior of the building is filled with articles of historical interest. Access may be obtained on application at the rooms of the Essex Institute. The original form has been restored as far as possible. The dimensions were twenty feet long, seventeen feet wide, and twelve feet in the height of its posts. It consisted of a single room, with a gallery over the door.* This venerable frame originally stood on a part of the site of the present First Church, on the southeast corner of Essex and Washington streets. This site has been occupied by each of the three buildings that succeeded the first one.

The present structure is of brick, plain but substantial in its architecture. The lower story is occupied for business purposes, the audience room being above, with an entrance on Essex street. On the walls of the interior are painted the names of each of the pastors from the founding of the church to the present time, and also the original covenant of the society. The early records of the church are still in existence.

ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE.—This house is on the northwest corner of Essex and North streets. It was owned

*A pamphlet giving the history of the building may be obtained at the rooms of the Essex Institute; price, 10 cents.

in 1635–6 by Roger Williams, who was "teacher" of the First Church for a few months in 1631, again in 1633, and minister 1634–5. Opposition of the magistrates drove Williams from Salem, and he went into the wilderness to become the founder of the State of Rhode Island. The house here referred to is familiarly called the "Old Witch House," from the fact that a tradition exists that preliminary examinations of those charged with witchcraft, in 1692, were held in one of its rooms. The house was occupied at that time by Jonathan Corwin, one of the judges in the witchcraft trials.

This is the oldest house in Salem or this vicinity. Visitors are admitted on application to Dr. George P. Farrington, the present owner, who may be found at the apothecary store adjoining the house. A drawing of the house as it was in its early days may be seen at the Essex Institute, and photographs of this drawing and of the building as it now is may also be obtained at the Institute rooms.

Witch Hill.—"Witch" or "Gallows Hill" is a low eminence in the upper part of the city, where the victims of the witchcraft delusion of 1692 were executed. It is about a mile from the centre of the city, and may be reached by horse cars running to Peabody. The hill is not sufficiently high to afford a view of the city, and a better appreciation of its character can be obtained by a view from some higher point. The best view of the hill is from Highland avenue, the old Salem and Boston "turnpike." This location is also about a mile from City Hall, and is but a short walk from the corner of Essex and Boston streets, to which point horse cars can

be taken. Although not much is to be seen at Witch Hill, or from its summit, no stranger should omit visiting it as the scene of the closing acts of the tragedies enacted in "Salem Village" two centuries ago.

It is difficult to realize, standing on the spot where the fatal gallows was erected, that a delusion so ridiculously founded could have taken possession of the people so forcibly as to lead them to convict even their leaders and their own kin of "dealing with the devil." But such was their love for the right and their fear of God, that they became so powerfully influenced, after once the delusion obtained a foothold, that they thought only of ridding the community of the emissaries of the evil one. It is impossible for us to appreciate the conditions surrounding the people who were actors in the terrible scenes of those few months of 1692.

North Bridge.—This is a small bridge across the North River, at the entrance to North Salem. On the north side of the bridge a tall flag-staff bears the inscription "Retreat of Col. Leslie, Feb. 26, 1775." At this point on Sabbath day, the date mentioned, the townspeople assembled, and forbade the further advance of Col. Leslie and a body of the King's Regulars, who had landed at Marblehead and marched to Salem in search of cannon believed to be concealed in "North Fields." This was the first armed opposition to the military authority of Great Britain, and here was spilt the first blood of the Revolution, one of the crowd receiving a bayonet wound from a British soldier. [See "North Church."]

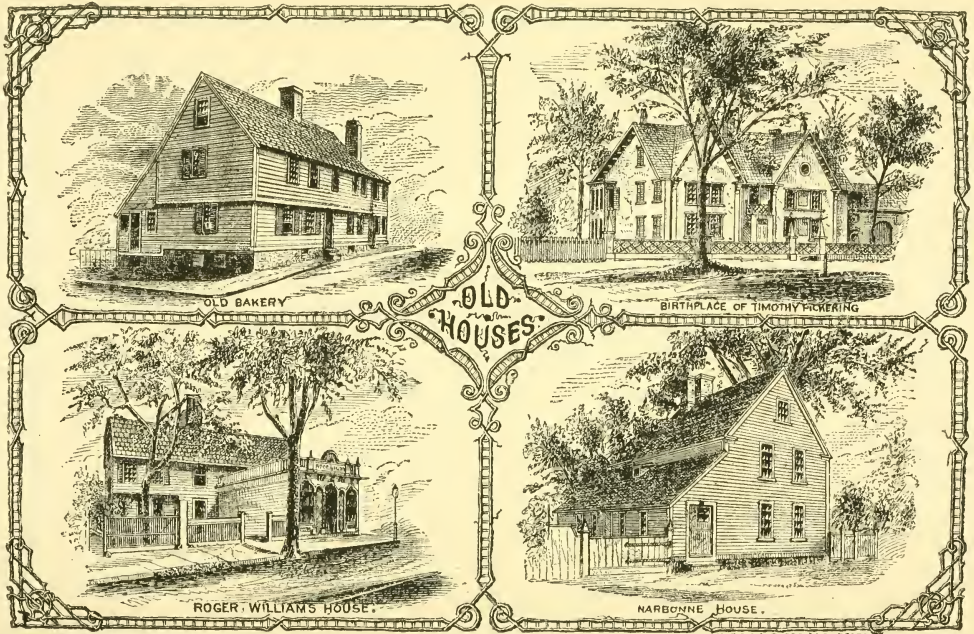
It is supposed to have been near North Bridge that

Gov. Winthrop's son Henry was drowned July 2, 1630. He had arrived in the ship "Talbot," July 1, and was crossing the North River on the following day to visit an Indian settlement, when he was drowned.

Birthplace of Timothy Pickering. — Just above the High School building, on Broad street, stands the house in which was born, on July 17, 1745, the illustrious Timothy Pickering. As colonel of the First Regiment of militia he headed the assemblage at North Bridge, Feb. 26, 1775. Timothy Pickering was one of the most distinguished citizens of Salem. He was Adjutant General at the Revolutionary battles of Germantown and Brandywine; Postmaster General 1791–5; Secretary of State 1795 to 1800; member of the U. S. Senate 1803–11; member of Congress 1814–17.

The house above referred to has always been in the Pickering family, and is now occupied by a grandson of Timothy Pickering.

Birthplace of Hawthorne. — In the house numbered twenty-one on Union street, Nathaniel Hawthorne, the celebrated novelist, was born July 4, 1804. When he was four years old, Hawthorne's father died, and his mother took him to live in the family of his grandfather Manning, in the house No. 10 Herbert street, where he lived at different times when a boy and young man, and twice for short terms, after he had entered literary life. From 1828 to 1832, Hawthorne lived with his mother in a house adjoining that of his uncle Robert Manning, on Dearborn street. He lived, in 1846, in


OLD HOUSES
OLD BAKERY
BIRTHPLACE OF TIMOTHY PICKERING
ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE.
NARBONNE HOUSE.
W.A.FISH, PHOTO-ENG. BOSTON.

the house No. 18 Chestnut street, and in 1847 at No. 14 Mall street. All of these houses are standing.

Hawthorne was a descendant of Major William Hathorne, who came over with Gov. Winthrop. His fame as a writer was of slow growth. In 1828 he published anonymously "Fanshawe," a romance, and in 1837 "Twice-told Tales." "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables" are among his most fascinating books. Hawthorne died May 19, 1864. [See Custom House].

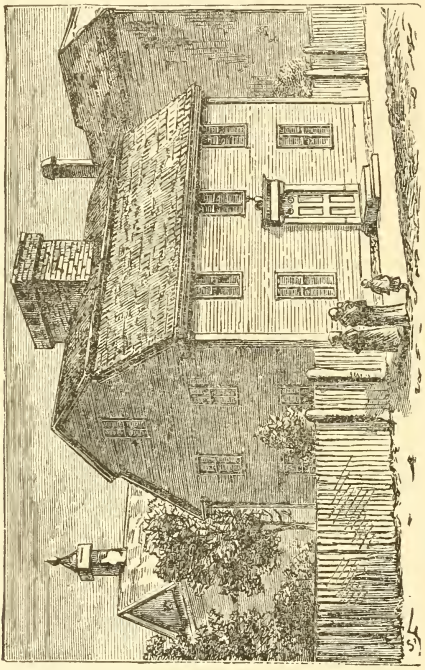
Other Old and Noted Houses.—On the western side of Washington street, just above the Eastern Railroad station, stands the house in which Gen. Washington was entertained by Joshua Ward, on his visit to Salem in 1789. It stands back from the street, and is numbered 148.

The building now occupied by Israel Fellows as a furniture warehouse, at No. 205 Essex street, was the house of Dr. Edw. Augustus Holyoke, who was the moving spirit in the organization of the Essex Historical Society, and its first President. Dr. Holyoke lived to the age of 100 years, 7 months.

Nathaniel Bowditch was born March 26, 1773, in a house formerly numbered fourteen on Brown street. It has been moved to the rear.

Salem was the first port from which missionaries sailed for Calcutta. This was in 1812. Some of the early meetings in the mission cause were held in a room of the house now numbered sixteen, on Lynde street, and occupied by James Chamberlain, Esq. It was then the resi-

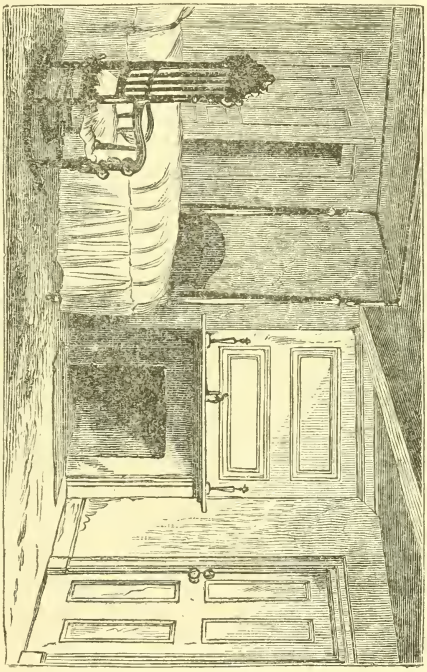
dence of Wallace Price Bartlett. On Feb. 6, 1812, five persons were consecrated to the mission work at the Tabernacle Church, not the present building, but one on the same spot, corner of Washington and Federal streets.



Birthplace of Hawthorne. [See Page 10.]

The house No. 4 Federal street, occupied by Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Esq., is said to be on the site of the old County Jail, where the victims of the witchcraft delusion were confined. A tradition runs that Giles Corey, one

of the executed, was *crushed to death* here because he refused to confess. When arraigned in court he would not reply to the question "guilty or not guilty," and the court decreed that he should be crushed in a press till he con-



ROOM IN WHICH HAWTHORNE WAS BORN. [SEE PAGE 10.]

fessed. He still refused to confess, and submitted to the terrible punishment, urging that more weight be placed on him that he might die sooner. Corey was eighty-one years old. The Hon. Charles W. Upham, in his volumes

"Salem Witchcraft," designates the place of Corey's execution as a field between Howard Street Cemetery and Brown street.

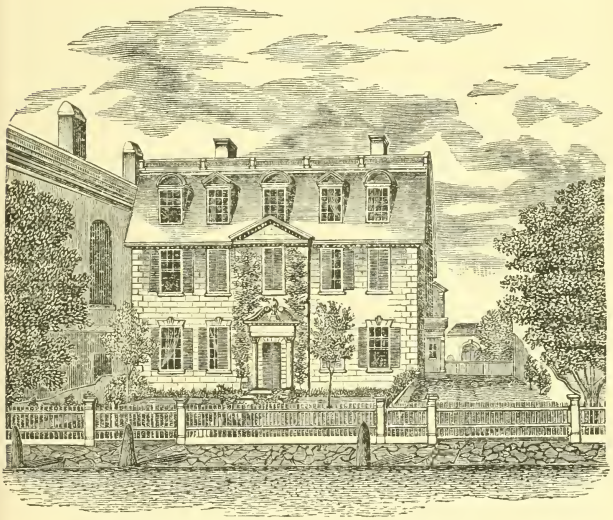
In the house No. 12 Lynde street, Rufus Choate, the eminent lawyer and statesman, resided during the years that he spent in Salem. The house is now occupied by the Hon. William D. Northend.

These houses are the principal ones of historical interest, but many old-fashioned houses are to be seen in various parts of the city. The "old bake-house," on St. Peter street, is a good specimen of the style of architecture prior to 1700. A similar house stands on Washington street, opposite the Court Houses. The Narbonne House, on Essex street, nearly opposite the head of Pleasant street, was built before 1680. The house is numbered seventy-one. Next west of the East India Marine Hall, Essex street, stands the Pickman house, built by Col. Benjamin Pickman in 1750. Stores have been built in front of it. A walk or drive through the older streets of the city will prove of much interest to the stranger. In few cities are the old and the new buildings so sprinkled in together. Notable among these streets are Essex, Derby, High, Federal, and many of the shorter streets in the lower part of the city.

Old and New Salem.—"Down-town," as old residents call it, most abounds in old-style houses; many stately houses built during the first quarter of the century, when Salem was at the height of her commercial prosperity, may be seen on Chestnut street and in the vicinity

of the Common, and South Salem is the newest part of the city. Along Derby Street lie the wharves at which vessels from all parts of the globe discharged their rich cargoes when Salem was a noted commercial city.

OLDEST STREETS.—House-lots were laid out shortly

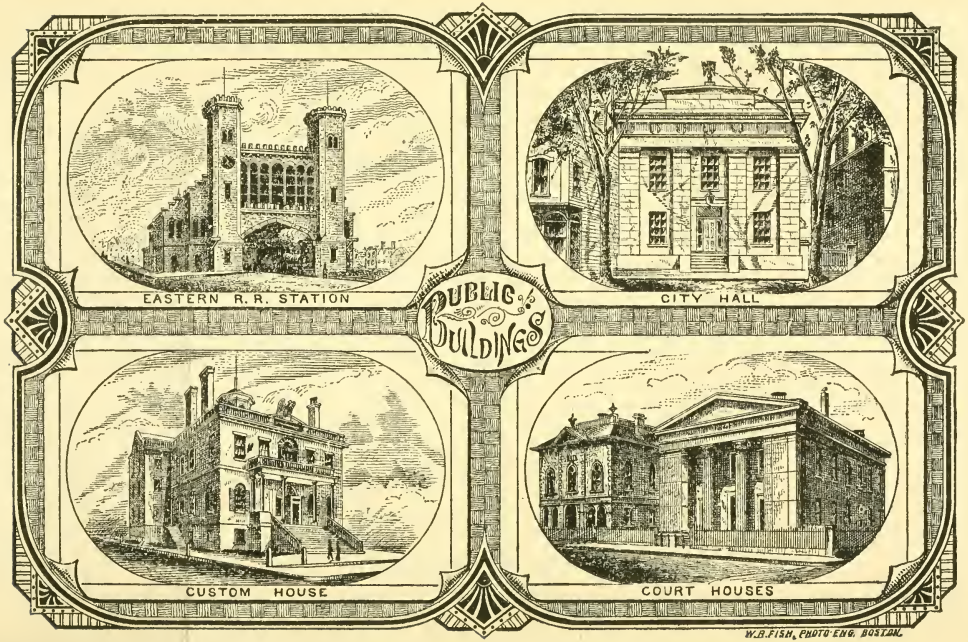


PICKMAN HOUSE. [SEE PAGE 14.]

after the arrival of Endicott in 1628. Washington street was laid out four rods wide, connecting the ways that ran along the borders of the North and South rivers, and is the oldest street in Salem. Probably Essex street originally ran along the rear ends of lots

fronting on each river, and the street was a natural result of a town-way that came gradually into use. Among other of the very early streets may be mentioned Daniels, Elm and Central streets, which led to "town landings" on South River.

Noted Localities.—On ground now covered by the Asiatic Building, Washington street, stood the dwelling-house of the Rev. Francis Higginson, "Teacher" of the First Church 1629-30. It faced toward the South River. The house of the Rev. Samuel Skelton, the first pastor of the First Church (1630), was on land near the site of the police station, Front street. On what is now the south-west corner of Essex and Washington streets, the site of the Price Block, stood the house of the Rev. Hugh Peters, pastor of the First Church, 1636-41. Gov. Endicott's "Broadfield" was south of where Creek street now is. The location of the house of Gov. Endicott has never been satisfactorily settled. It was "east of Washington street and south of the North River," possibly near where Federal street enters Washington from the east. A tradition exists to the effect that the house was moved about 1679 to a spot where is now the corner of Washington and Church streets. An old house on that spot was claimed a few years since as the Gov. Endicott house. Small tack nails in a timber were thought to form the initials "I. E.," but on this point there has been much discussion. The building referred to has been moved back on Church street. Our best local antiquarians feel entirly satisfied that this house cannot have been Gov. Endicott's. Roger Conant's house is generally be-


PUBLIC BUILDINGS
EASTERN R. R. STATION
CITY HALL
CUSTOM HOUSE
COURT HOUSES
W.B.FISH, PHOTO-ENG. BOSTON.

lieved to have been on the site of the present Maynes Block, Essex street, opposite the market.

On the site of the house of the late Francis Peabody, next west of Plummer Hall, on Essex street, stood the house occupied by Simon Bradstreet, the last governor under the colonial government. He died there in 1697. In a house on the land now covered by Plummer Hall, William H. Prescott, the historian, was born May 4, 1796.

In 1677 the town-house stood in the middle of Washington street, anciently called School street, near what is now Lynde street. In this building the witchcraft trials were conducted. In 1719 the town-house was near the present southern parapet of the railroad tunnel. The First Provincial Congress assembled here. In 1785 the town-house was not far from the northern parapet of the railroad tunnel, and faced Essex street. It was removed when the tunnel was built in 1839. Some pictures of this building are preserved at the Essex Institute. The present town-hall, Market Square, was first used on the occasion of the visit of President Monroe, July 8, 1817.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall.—This building is on Washington street, just north of its junction with Essex street. It is a plain but substantial brick structure, with granite front, and was built from the surplus revenue of the United States government, distributed among the States and by them appor-

tioned among the cities and towns. The hall was completed in 1838.

The old town records may be seen at the City Clerk's office, and the janitor will show strangers through the different departments. In the Aldermen's room hangs a fine portrait of Washington, presented to the city by A. A. Low, Esq , of New York.

A "teachers' library," comprising about 200 volumes of educational and standard works, is deposited in a room in the City Hall. The library is owned by the teachers of the public schools.

The City Hall was enlarged in 1876, and the room used for sessions of the Board of Aldermen has just been remodelled and refurnished, (1880).

The City Hall is open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings when the city government is in session.

"Town Hall."—The "Town Hall" and market house, now standing in Market Square, was built in 1816. It cost about $12,000. The lower story was opened as a market Nov. 26, 1816, and the hall above was first opened to the public July 8, 1817, the occasion of the visit of President Monroe to Salem. It was used for "town meetings" and other gatherings till the incorporation of Salem as a city, in 1836. The interior of the hall retains much of its original appearance. Over the speaker's stand, on the wall, is a medallion head of George Washington, carved by Samuel Mackintire. The market house is leased to various parties for meat and provision "stalls."

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The land on which the Town Hall stands was a portion of the estate of Elias Hasket Derby, a successful merchant. He built in 1799 a mansion, facing Essex street, which cost $80,000. The square now occupied by the Town Hall was named Derby square in his honor, but is generally referred to now as Market square.

Custom House.—The United States Custom House is on Derby street, corner of Orange. It is a large brick building, and is out of all proportion to the present business of the port. Until within a few years, the room in the Custom House occupied by the novelist, Hawthorne, while he was surveyor of the port, 1846 to 1849, contained his old desk and other articles in use by him. The desk has been transferred to the care of the Essex Institute, and may be seen in the old church, rear of Plummer Hall. Many strangers visit the room in which Hawthorne is said to have found the manuscript telling the sad story of Hester Prynne, related in "The Scarlet Letter." In the words of a recent writer, "The subtle genius of the great writer has reflected a halo of interest around the Custom House, which brings travellers from far and wide to visit it."

Gen. James Miller, who won fame at the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Fort Erie, during Gen. Harrison's western campaign in 1811, was collector of the port of Salem 1825 to 1849.

Business hours at the Custom House are from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COURT HOUSES.—On Federal street, corner of Washington, stand the county court houses. The granite structure, locally called "the old court house," to distinguish it from the one more recently built, was erected in 1841; the brick building in 1861. The court sessions, except those of the Probate Court, are held in the latter building. In the stone court house may be seen a large collection of witchcraft documents, including depositions taken, records of testimony, and the death warrant of Bridget Bishop, the first person executed. Also there are shown the "witch pins" with which the "afflicted ones" claimed to be pricked.

In the office of the Register of Deeds are recorded many curious deeds, the earliest in the county.

Over the judge's bench in the new court house hangs a fine portrait of Chief Justice Shaw, the distinguished jurist. This portrait was painted by the late William M. Hunt, and is considered one of his masterpieces.

The Supreme Court sits in Salem on the third Tuesday of April, and on the first Tuesday of November. The Superior Court holds sessions for civil business in Salem on the first Monday of June and December; for criminal business on the fourth Monday of January. The Probate Court sits in Salem on the first and third Mondays in each month, except in August, when a session is held on the first Monday only.

PLUMMER HALL.—This building is on Essex street, between St. Peter and Newbury streets. It is owned by the Salem Athenæum and was built from a fund bequeathed by Miss Caroline Plummer. It was completed

in 1857, and is occupied jointly by the Salem Athenæum and the Essex Institute, the former a literary society organized in 1810; the latter a literary, historical and scientific society organized in 1848.

The library of the former society contains about 16,000 volumes; that of the latter about 30,000 bound volumes and a very large collection of pamphlets, newspapers, documents and the like. The annual Athenæum assessment is $5; the Institute $3; each giving the privilege of using both libraries at the rooms, and the circulation of the one in which a membership is obtained. The Institute holds "field meetings" in different sections of the county in the summer for historical and scientific rambles, and evening meetings are held in its lecture room during the winter, for lectures and the reading of communications. The Institute also gives courses of scientific and other lectures, concerts, art and horticultural exhibitions.

The library room in Plummer Hall is a large and handsome room on the second floor. The libraries of the two societies are arranged on opposite sides. Portraits of Govs. Endicott and Leverett; Sir Wm. Pepperell; Alex. Hamilton; Presidents Adams, Taylor, and Harrison; Leverett Saltonstall, Salem's first Mayor; Daniel Webster, Dr. E. A. Holyoke, S. C. Phillips, and others, grace the gallery and walls.

The lower floor, occupied by the Institute, contains a lecture room with a seating capacity of about 300; an ante-room used by the officers of the society, and a room devoted to the exhibition of its historical collections. In this latter room are many interesting and valuable portraits painted by Copley, Smibert, and others; also views

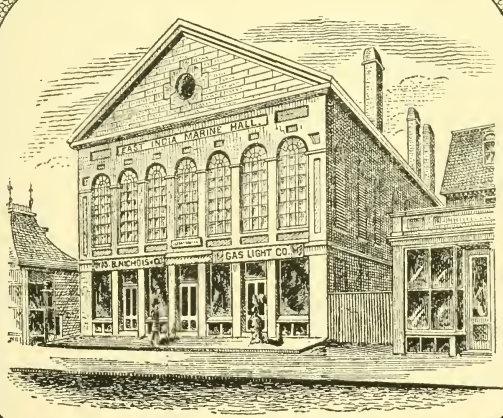
of old buildings, silhouettes, etc. A case is devoted to Revolutionary relics; several cases are filled with pottery, and others with specimens of different fibres. In this room the visitor will see the sun-dial owned by Gov. Endicott, a pair of gloves worn by Gov. Leverett, the christening robes of Gov. Bradford, documents relating to the witchcraft delusion, manuscript sermons and many other articles of historical interest.

The publications of the Institute will be found on sale at its rooms, as well as photographs of old houses, places of interest, witchcraft documents, etc. The building is open from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. in summer, and 3 to 5 P M. in winter.

Peabody Academy of Science.—Opposite the head of St. Peter street, on Essex, stands the building of the East India Marine Society, now owned and occupied by the Peabody Academy of Science, endowed by the late George Peabody, the London banker, in 1867. This building was completed in 1825, its interior being remodelled in 1867.

In its museum, which occupies the whole of the second story, will be found a complete collection of the flora and fauna of Essex County, a collection of birds and mammals of Australia, oriental figures and costumes, unique South Sea Island implements, a fine collection of corals, etc. A very wonderful specimen of carving is exhibited. It represents Heaven and Hell and is supposed to be the work of a monk as early as the 14th century. The carving is a globe of wood, 2 1-16 inches outside diameter, and 1 9-16 inches inside diameter. The globe is divided into two

HIGH SCHOOL



PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

W. R. FISH. PHOTO-ENG. BOSTON.

hemispheres. The one representing Heaven contains fifty-seven full length figures; the one representing Hell fifty-two figures.

This Museum is the result of the bringing together the collections of the East India Marine Society and the Essex Institute, with the additions to the same made by the Academy. The former contained rare and unique articles from beyond the seas, contributed by its members; the Essex Institute collection was largely made up of natural history specimens, being specially rich in those appertaining to the natural history of Essex County. Since the union of these two collections many valuable additions have been made. Hours may be spent with pleasure and profit in examining this extensive and varied collection. Visitors interested in any special department can always obtain information of the officers of the institution, whose working rooms are on the lower floor, where are also located the lecture-room and library.

The building is open free to visitors from 9 A.M. to 12 M. and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted. The average number of visitors per year is thirty thousand. A catalogue of the collections is for sale at the Museum; price 15 cents.

The Peabody Academy has an established Summer School of Biology, which opens about July 1st, and continues open six weeks. During the session daily lectures and demonstrations are given by well-known specialists and lecturers. During the fall, winter and spring months, meetings of the Botanical Section of the Academy are held in the lecture-room, and instruction is also given in Zoology to teachers and others.

City Buildings.—The High School building, on Broad street, built in 1856, the Bowditch School, on Dean street, built in 1870, and the Bertram School, on Willow avenue, built in 1880, are the best specimens of school architecture in the city's control, though most of the school buildings are substantial and creditable. The Bertram School building has been highly praised as a most excellent one in design and construction. Mr. William D. Dennis was the architect.

The fire department houses are nearly all good, the best examples being the quarters of the steam fire engines, on Church street, and the new hose houses on Derby, Webb and Beckford streets, occupied by Reliance, Constitution, and William Penn companies, respectively. The present year (1880) a new house is being built for Lafayette Hose Company, at the junction of Lafayette and Washington streets, South Salem. This will be a superior structure of brick.

The buildings at Wenham Lake (six miles from the city) occupied as the pumping station of the City Water Works, and a new building on Church street, occupied by the same department, are substantial brick structures, and are well adapted to their uses.

The Police Station is on Front street. It is a plain brick building, and has a lockup connected with it. Its offices and guard room are well arranged. A library of about 600 volumes, contributed by citizens and members of the police force, is arranged in cases in one of the rooms. It is a very good collection and contains many valuable books. A cabinet of police curiosities occupies a place in the assistant marshal's office.

The almshouse is a large, old-fashioned brick building, on city land at "the Neck." An insane department is connected with it.

The street lamp department and the City Water Works pipe department occupy buildings on Bridge street, near the foot of St Peter street.

The City Hall, Police Station, almshouse and fire department stations are connected with the telephone exchange, which gives communication throughout the city.

Normal School.—The State Normal School for ladies is at the corner of Summer and Broad streets, and is a handsome building of brick with freestone trimmings. The building was dedicated Sept. 14, 1854. The school is regarded as one of the most successful institutions of learning in the State. It is supplied with a fine set of scientific and chemical apparatus. The library contains about 9,000 volumes.

Tuition is free to those who comply with the condition of teaching in the public schools of Massachusetts. For the assistance of those who find even the moderate expenses burdensome, the State makes an annual appropriation, one half of which is distributed at the close of each term among pupils from within the Commonwealth who merit and need aid.

Post Office.—The United States Post Office occupies a portion of the Asiatic Building, a large brick and freestone structure, on Washington street, just below Essex. From the cupola of this building a very satisfactory birds-eye view of the city may be obtained.

Eastern Railroad Station.—One of the most imposing exteriors in the city is the Eastern Railroad passenger station, Washington street. It has two high granite towers, and a solid granite front, of beautiful design. The building was erected in 1847.

District Court.—The First District Court of Essex occupies the second story of Flint's Building, on Washington street, opposite the Eastern Railroad station. This is a neat building of brick, with granite trimmings.

The site occupied was filled in a few years since, when Washington street was extended across the South River. Until within a dozen years, schooners came up to the old "City Mills," where the Eastern R. R. engine house now stands.

Sessions of the District Court are held at 9 A. M. daily for criminal business, and on Wednesdays at 10 A. M. for civil business.

Public Halls.—Mechanic Hall, on Essex street, nearly opposite Sewall street, is the largest hall in the city. It seats about 1100. It is owned by the Mechanic Hall corporation. It was built in 1839, and entirely remodelled in 1870. An organ, costing nearly $6,000, was placed in the hall when it was remodelled, through the efforts of an energetic committee of citizens. Lyceum Hall, on Church street, seats about 600. It was built in 1831, and is owned by the Salem Lyceum, an organization which inaugurated a course of lectures the year previous, and has continued them each season since.

There are a number of halls well suited for gatherings, parties, and the like. The principal of them is Hamilton Hall, on the corner of Chestnut and Cambridge streets, built about 1810. A large structure of iron has recently been erected at "the Willows," for summer entertainments, by the management of the Naumkeag Street Railway Company. [See "The Willows."] Post 34, Grand Army, occupy Central Hall, Central Street, built in 1869.

THE CHURCHES.—Salem boasts no "elegant church edifices," according to the general acceptance of the term.

The North (Unitarian) Church, on Essex street, above North, is an imposing structure of granite, and, with its vine-covered front, is much admired by lovers of the beautiful. It was completed in 1836. The society worshipping here is the successor of the congregation that, headed by its pastor, the Rev. Thomas Barnard, left the church one Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 26, 1775, and hurried to North Bridge, to assist in repelling the invasion of Salem territory by British troops. It was Dr. Barnard's moderation and good counsel that prevented the affair at North Bridge from being a serious conflict. [See "North Bridge."] The church at that time stood on the site of the present residence of the Hon. Otis P. Lord, Judge of the Supreme Court, corner of North and Lynde streets.

St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, corner of St. Peter and Brown streets, is also a solid building of granite, and was erected in 1833. In 1777, Episcopal services were suspended in Salem, owing to the passage by the Legislature of a law prohibiting the reading of the Episcopal ser-

vice under a penalty of £100 and one year's imprisonment. Even the church building shared the opposition of the people, and it was ransacked and much damaged.

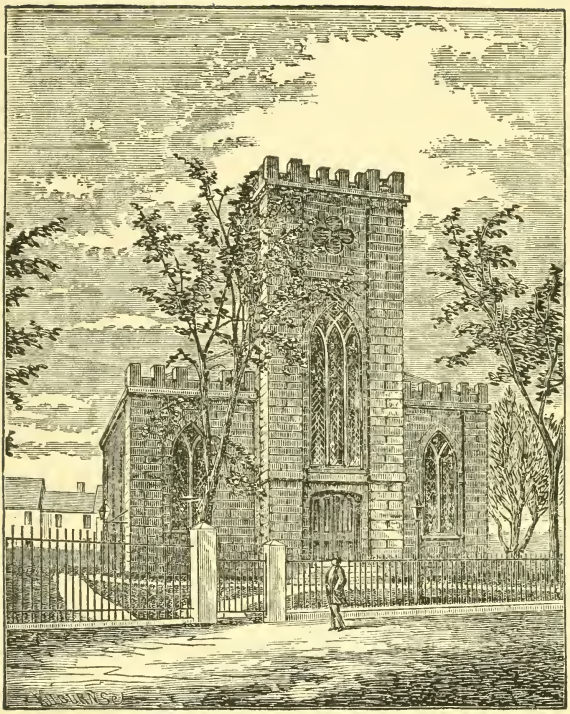
The East Church, on Brown street, facing the Common, is a very neat edifice of freestone. It was dedicated in 1846. It is said that during the war of 1812, the pastor, the Rev. William Bentley, dismissed his congregation and hastened to Marblehead to asssist in the defence of the town and of the American frigate "Constitution," which had been chased in there.

The South (Congregational) Church, corner of Chestnut and Cambridge streets, is surmounted by a spire 166 feet high, which is regarded as a very symmetrical and beautiful piece of church architecture. It was designed by Samuel Mackintire.

None of the larger churches are of recent construction. Most of the interiors are neat and modest; no one of them would be regarded as strikingly beautiful by a person who has seen the finer church buildings of the day.

Appended is a list of the churches in the city, in their chronological order:

NAME.	DENOMINATION.	LOCATION.
First Church,	Unitarian,	Corner of Essex and Washington.
Friends,	Quaker,	Corner of Pine and Warren.
East,	Unitarian,	Brown, opposite the Common.
St. Peter's,	Episcopal,	Corner St. Peter and Brown.
Tabernacle,	Orthodox,	Cor. Washington and Federal.
North,	Unitarian,	Essex, above North.



NORTH CHURCH.

NAME.	DENOMINATION.	LOCATION.
South,	Orthodox,	Corner Chestnut and Cambridge.
First Baptist,	Baptist,	Federal, bet. Washington and North.
Universalist,	Universalist,	Rust, corner Bridge.
Lafayette St. Methodist,	Methodist,	Corner Lafayette and Harbor.
Barton Square,	Unitarian,	Cor. Essex and Barton Square.
Central Baptist,	Baptist,	St. Peter, opp. Federal.
Crombie Street,	Orthodox,	Crombie Street.
St. James,	Roman Catholic,	Federal, above Dean.
Immaculate Conception,	Roman Catholic.	Walnut, opp. Charter.
Grace,	Episcopal,	Essex, above Monroe.
New Jerusalem,	Swedenborgian,	Essex, above Summer.
Calvary Baptist,	Baptist,	Essex, cor. Herbert.
Wesley Chapel,	Methodist,	Sewall Street.
St. Joseph's,	French Catholic,	Herbert Street.
Advent,	Advent,	Holyoke Hall, Essex street.

The hours of church service are 10 A M. and 3 P.M. The Unitarian churches, the South, and the New Jerusalem, hold no afternoon services, the afternoon being given up to Sunday School work.

CHARITABLE SOCIETY BUILDINGS.

SALEM HOSPITAL.—This institution, on Charter street, near the foot of Liberty street, was founded in 1873, through the liberality of Capt. John Bertram and other citizens. It is a large brick building, admirably fitted for hospital service. It has telephonic communication

with all quarters of the city, through the medium of the Salem District Telephone Exchange.

Visitors are admitted on Wednesdays from 2 to 5 P. M. Applications for admission can be made daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Plummer Farm School.—This reformatory institution for boys occupies a French-roofed wooden building on Winter Island, about 2 1-2 miles from the city. It may be reached by the "Willows" horse cars, which pass within five minutes' walk. It was endowed by Miss Caroline Plummer, whose bequest also built Plummer Hall, (previously mentioned). The farm school building was erected in 1870.

Visitors are admitted on Wednesdays from 3 to 6 P. M.

Old Ladies' Home.—A house on the corner of Derby and Orange streets, built in the early part of the century by Benj. W. Crowninshield, one of Salem's noted sons, and Secretary of the Navy under President Madison, is now occupied by the Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women, for a "Home". The Home was founded in 1860 by the late Robert Brookhouse, a successful merchant. It may be visited on Wednesdays.

Old Men's Home.—This institution is on the corner of Derby and Turner streets, and was founded in 1877 by Capt. John Bertram, at whose expense it is maintained. It is a cheerful and pleasant home. It may be visited on any week day.

FRANKLIN BUILDING.—The large brick building on the corner of Essex and Newbury streets, and extending back to Forrester street, is owned by the Salem Marine Society, the oldest organization in the city. The society was formed in 1766. It came into possession of this estate by the bequest of Capt. Thomas Perkins, a member of the society, about 1833. The buildings were twice damaged by fire, and totally destroyed in 1860. The insurance had expired only a few hours before. The insurance company contributed liberally toward the erection of a new building, and a subscription by citizens brought the amount up to over $14,000. The armories of the Salem Cadets and the Salem Light Infantry are in this building.

OTHER SOCIETY BUILDINGS.—The City Orphan Asylum of the Sisters of Charity (Catholic) occupies a large brick building on Lafayette street, opposite Hancock; the Seamen's Orphan and Children's Friend Society occupies a new building on Carpenter street. Visitors are admitted to the former on Thursdays, and to the latter on Wednesdays.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are seven National and two Savings Banks, enumerated below :—

NAME.	CAPITAL.	LOCATION.
Asiatic,	$315,000,	Washington Street.
Exchange,	200,000,	" "
First National,	300,000.	Central Street.
Mercantile,	200,000,	" "
Merchants',	200,000,	Washington Street.
Naumkeag,	500,000,	" "
Salem,	300,000,	" "
Salem Savings,	———	" "
Five Cents Savings,	———	Washington, cor. Essex St.

The National Banks are open from 8.30 A. M. to 1.30 P. M., with the exception of the Merchants' and Asiatic, which close at 1.15 P. M. The Savings Banks are open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The National Banks all pay fair dividends, and the Savings Banks rank with the strongest in the State.

There are four insurance companies—the Holyoke, owning and occupying a fine brick and freestone block on Washington street; the Salem Marine, in Northey's Building, Washington street, corner of Essex; the Essex Mutual, and the Salem Mutual.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

The "leather district", where centres Salem's chief business, is mainly in the vicinity of Boston street, about ten minutes horse-car ride from City Hall, but Mason

street and other parts of North Salem have a share of the business. The Boston street locality is locally called "Blubber Hollow". The annual leather production amounts to about $4,000,000.

Essex, Washington, Front, and Central streets, are the locations of the chief retail trade; the Naumkeag Cotton Mills are on Harbor and Union streets; the Salem Lead Works on Saunders street; the Forest River Lead Works on the Marblehead road; the Myro-Petroleum Mf'g Co.'s Works on Ocean Avenue; the Nevins Jute Mills on English and Skerry streets; the Eastern Railroad Car Works on Bridge street, and smaller manufacturing concerns scattered throughout the city.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

"The Willows" is a portion of the northeastern part of Salem Neck, and is the most popular public ground of the city. It is about twenty minutes' horse-car ride from City Hall, and frequent communication is afforded in the summer season by the cars of the Naumkeag Street Railway, which company has done much in addition to the city's efforts to make this an attractive pleasure ground. The location is a beautiful one. The peninsula juts out in a rugged point; the waves dash upon the rocks in foam, or splash quietly on the beach, and the tempered breezes sweep across the land in refreshing breaths. To the north lies Beverly shore, with its summer cottages peeping out among the trees; Cape Ann runs off at the north-east; directly seaward lie Ba-

ker's, Lowell, and the smaller islands of the harbor, and on the south is the rocky headland of Marblehead, with its dilapidated old fort at the water's edge.

Amusements in abundance are furnished. The railway company has this season (1880) put up a large iron amphitheatre, recently occupied for the exhibition of "The Siege of Paris", in Boston. This is to be used for theatrical and other performances. The large pavilion erected in 1879, in addition to a spacious restaurant, in the second story, and a camera-obscura in the tower, contains also a large hall well fitted for receptions and dancing. Good music is furnished almost every day and evening during the season. Fireworks and illuminations also furnish occasional attractions. For the little ones there are the flying horses and other diversions, and several thousand people often gather here in the course of a day and evening. There are good boats to be hired for sailing or rowing, and the vicinity is always lively with pretty craft in good weather. Occasionally there is a yacht race in sight. Fishing is good a half mile or a mile off shore. Steamboat excursions are made at low rates of fare.

At the several restaurants licensed by the city authorities good fish dinners are served regularly. At the horse-railroad pavilion, dinners, suppers or lunches of almost any description can be obtained at moderate prices. No intoxicating drinks or even the lighter beverages are allowed to be sold.

During the "war of 1812" the celebrated naval battle between the "Chesapeake" and "Shannon" was fought quite near the shores of Salem, so near that it was witnessed by many from the higher hills. This was on June 1,

NORTH BRIDGE.

1813. On the 23d of August, the bodies of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow of the "Chesapeake," who were killed in the engagement, were brought to Salem, and landed at India (now Phillips) wharf, and thence taken to the Howard Street Church, where the funeral obsequies were held.

The Common, properly called Washington Square, is a territory of about eight acres, bounded by Newbury, Brown, Pleasant, and Forrester streets. This reservation was made in 1714, when it was voted that the spot "where trainings are held in front of Nathaniel Higginson's house, shall be forever kept as a training field for the use of Salem."

It is now a level lawn, though when laid out it was very uneven, and there were several small ponds included within its borders. In 1801, Elias Hasket Derby, then Colonel of the militia, raised about $2500 for putting the reservation in better shape for a "training field."

The name "Washington Square" was given by the Selectmen in 1802.

The Common is surrounded by two rows of trees, mostly elms, inside an iron fence. Attempts have been made to have trees planted along the paths, but have so far been unsuccessful, because the military claim that the clause in the vote of the Commoners reserving it for a "training field," makes it obligatory that it shall be kept clear for military uses.

This year (1880) the City Government has beautified the Common still farther by the setting out of a large number of maple trees, and the erection of a substantial band stand.

"JUNIPER" AND THE NECK deserve mention among the public grounds, for they may be regarded as included in that category. The former is a portion of Winter Island, and has been divided into house lots for summer cottagers, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Daniel B. Gardner, who purchased a large territory and laid it out nicely with avenues and house lots. Many Salem people, besides more from Lowell and Nashua, N. H., spend the summer months here.

The United States government has two reservations on "the Neck" for fortifications—Forts Lee and Pickering, both now tumbling to ruin, though put in excellent order during the war of 1861–5. There was a fort on Winter Island as early as 1643, and on the site of Fort Lee, the heights of the Neck, in 1742. During the war of 1812 there were three forts at the Neck — William, Lee and Juniper.

A lighthouse maintained by the general government is located near Fort Pickering.

The horse-cars afford a near approach to "Juniper" and the Neck.

CEMETERIES.—Harmony Grove Cemetery is the largest and most beautiful in the city. It lies on the Peabody line, and comprises about sixty-five acres. The principal entrance is at Grove street. The grounds are beautifully laid out and well kept. A very graceful arch of rough stones spans the carriage-way at the entrance, and a beautiful rockery is situated just inside the grounds at this point. Many tasteful designs in gardening are scattered through the grounds, and great care is taken of the

trees, shrubs, and plants. Many beautiful and expensive monuments have been placed in private lots. Some of the finest are to be seen on Greenwood, Forest, Cypress, Linden, and Maple avenues, and on Locust and Hemlock paths. On Locust path the remains of George Peabody, the great philanthropist, are interred. A large sarcophagus of granite marks the spot. A soldiers' lot, on Greenwood avenue, has a monument erected by the Grand Army Post. This cemetery was started in 1840.

The Charter Street Burying Ground is the oldest in the city. It is on Charter and Liberty streets. It was occupied before 1637, and some of the old stones bear curious inscriptions. Martha Corey, of witchcraft fame, and one of the executed, is buried here.

In the Broad Street Cemetery, commenced about 1655, the remains of Capt. George Corwin, the sheriff who served the warrants for the arrest of those charged with witchcraft, are buried.

The other cemeteries are: Howard Street, commenced in 1801; Orne Street, commenced in 1807; Quaker Burying Ground, on Essex street, near the corner of Pine; Catholic, on North street.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

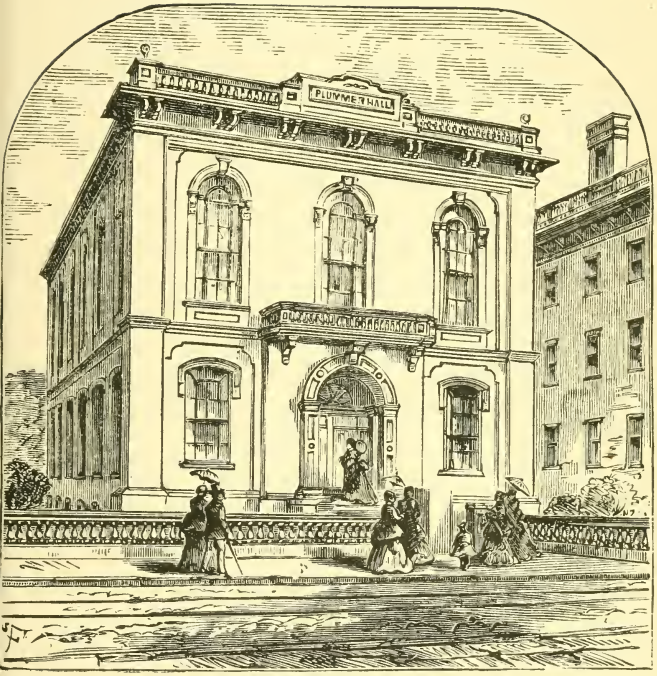
Passenger Trains.—The Eastern Railroad affords the principal railroad communication to and from Salem.

There are about thirty trains each way daily (except Sunday) in the summer season; in the winter there are six or eight less. The earliest train to Boston is about

six A. M.; the latest about 10 P. M. The earliest arrival from Boston is about 8 A. M.; the latest, midnight. On Sundays there are two trains each way between Salem and Boston; in the winter one as far east as Portsmouth, N. H.; in the summer one to and from Portland, Me. The running time between Salem and Boston varies from thirty and thirty-five minutes for express trains to forty-five minutes for accommodation trains.

During the summer months there are seven trains on week days to and from Gloucester and Cape Ann stations; in winter usually five or six. There are three to and from Lawrence and intermediate stations, besides numerous additional trains to and from local stations on the same line. Lawrence trains afford communication to points North. There are from eight to ten trains between Salem and Marblehead; four each way between Salem and Portland, connecting for and from points beyond in Maine and the Provinces. The White Mountain region is reached by through trains over the Eastern road via Portsmouth, Great Falls, and North Conway, there being three trains each way during the summer season. All Portland and mountain trains, besides several local trains, afford communication with Newburyport and Portsmouth, and accommodation trains with intermediate points.

The Salem and Lowell Railroad runs two trains each way between Salem and Lowell, and the Eastern four to and from Wakefield, trains for Lowell and Wakefield leaving the Northern station, Bridge street. [Official time tables may be obtained at the stations. They are not given here, being subject to changes.]



PLUMMER HALL.

FREIGHT TRAINS.—The Eastern road affords ample freight facilities to and from Boston, and to all points east and west over its own line to Portland or Boston, and thence over connecting roads to the Pacific coast on the one side, and the State of Maine and the Provinces on the other. The Lowell road does a large freight business, mostly in coal to the "Spindle City," and the Eastern carries large coal trains to the Lawrence mills.

HORSE CAR AND OMNIBUS LINES.

THE NAUMKEAG STREET RAILWAY maintains good horse-car accommodations between Salem and Peabody and Salem and Beverly; to North and South Salem, outlying sections, and to "the Willows" during the summer season. Peabody and Beverly are each about two miles from the horse-car station, which is in the Price Building, corner of Essex and Washington streets. "The Willows" is about the same distance, and the terminals in North and South Salem are each one mile from the station. On week days cars commence running to Peabody and Beverly at about 6.30 A. M., and continue trips once in twenty minutes till about 10 P. M. The "Willow" cars run once in twelve minutes on week days during the summer, except in stormy weather, when less frequent trips are made. The first trip is about 7 A. M.; the latest about 10 P. M. North and South Salem cars run half-hourly on week days. On Sundays half-hourly trips are run to Beverly and Peabody from about 9 A. M. till about 9 30 P. M. Five Sunday trips are made to North

and South Salem at hours accommodating church goers. Frequent Sunday trips are made to the Willows, the travel on that day being very large. [Time tables may be obtained at the office. They are not given here, as they are subject to changes.]

The road to Peabody was built in 1862; to Beverly in 1863; to South Salem in 1864; to North Salem in 1869; to the Willows in 1877. The road is now operated by the Naumkeag Street Railway Company, which was incorporated in 1875.

Omnibus Lines are maintained to Danvers (Plains) and to Danvers Centre. Both lines start from an office on Central street, and stop at the station of the Eastern Railroad about three minutes later than the times advertised for leaving the office. The Danvers (Plains) omnibuses make seven trips each way daily, except Sunday, leaving for Danvers on the first trips at 8 A.M. in summer, and 9.30 A.M. in winter, and on the last trip leaving Salem at 8 P.M. the year round. The Danvers Centre omnibus makes three trips daily, except Sunday, in summer, at 10 A.M., 4, and 8 P.M. In winter the evening trip is not run. On Sundays the Danvers omnibus makes two trips each way, connecting at Salem with Eastern Railroad trains to and from Boston. [Time tables may be had at the general office, Central street.]

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Post Office is open on week days from 7 A.M. till 7.30 P.M., and a half hour later (8 P.M.) on Saturdays. On Sundays the office is open from 11.30 A.M. till 12.30 P.M. Free collections and deliveries are made three times daily, except on Sundays, when one collection is made, but no delivery. Salem post-office is a money-order office for domestic points, and for France, England, Ireland, and Scotland.

There are six mails on week days for Boston; four for New York City, and the same number for Philadelphia, Washington, the South and West. One general mail is made up on Sundays. The arrivals of mails are one less on week-days than the departures; the same on Sundays.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS LINES.

Telegraph Communication is afforded by the lines of the Western Union and American Union companies. The office of the former is in the Eastern Railroad station; the latter in the office of Merritt & Co's express, No. 143 Washington street.

The Salem District Telephone Exchange, established in March, 1880, has lines built throughout the city. The Central Office is in Northey's Block, corner of Essex and Washington streets.

Express Lines.—Moulton's, Merritt & Co's, Savory & Co's, Webb's, and several smaller expresses, make

from two to four trips daily, to and from Boston, and Moulton, and Savory & Co., are agents for expresses to other points. The offices of each are on Washington street, near the Eastern Railroad station. Peabody, Danvers, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham, Essex, and Marblehead expresses, have slates at the store of C. M. Buffum, No. 222 Essex street.

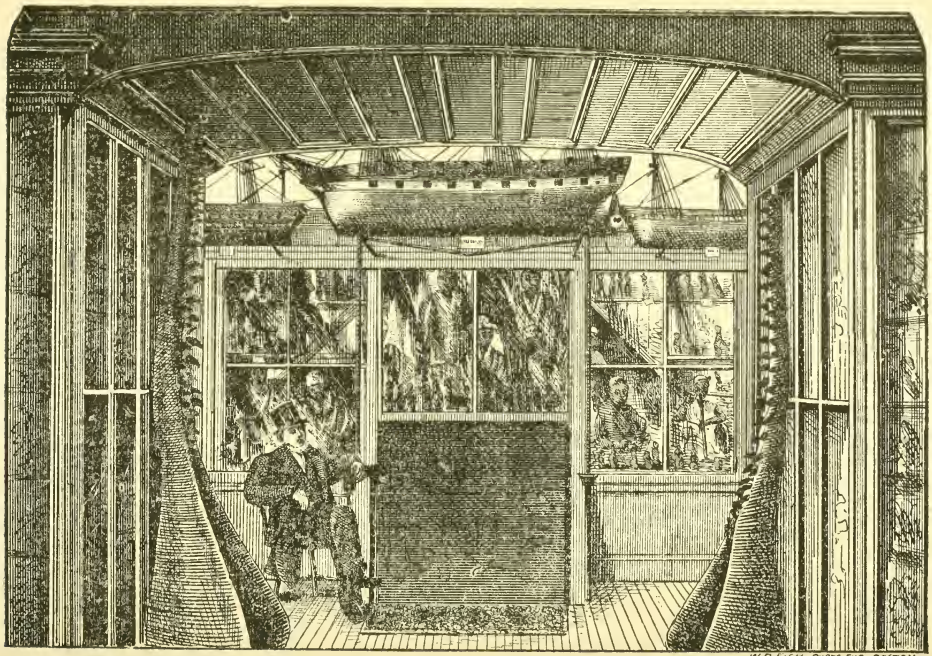
HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, AND RESTAURANTS.

The Hotels.—The Essex House, on Essex street, between Central and St. Peter streets, is the largest hotel in the city. It has recently been entirely refitted and refurnished. The Essex House accommodates about 120 guests. Transient rates are $2.50 per day.

The Island House, Lowell Island, Salem Harbor, has 150 rooms, and accommodates 300 guests. Board ranges from $8 to $12 per week, or $2.50 per day. The house is open from June 10th to Sept. 15th. The island is reached by the steamer "Fanny," which makes eight trips each way on week days, and four on Sundays, from Phillips Wharf. Barges connecting with the steamer are run from the Eastern Railroad station, and from the Essex House.

The Farragut House, Market Square, accommodates about 80 guests; transient rates are $1 per day.

The Central House, on Washington street, has accommodations for about 60 guests; transient rates are $1 per day.



INTERIOR, PEABODY ACADEMY

The Derby House, Market Square, accommodates about 50 guests; transient rates are $1 per day.

The Lafayette House, No. 140 Lafayette street, is a suburban hotel, and the Juniper House, at Juniper Point, Salem Neck, is also a pleasure resort. The Lafayette House was the "South Fields" residence of E. Hersey Derby, Esq., in the early part of the century.

Boarding Houses and Restaurants.—"Doyle's," corner of Summer and Creek streets, and "Lefavour's," No. 150 Washington street, are the principal general boarding houses.

The Holly Tree Dining Rooms, Central street; the Phœnix oyster and dining rooms, Phœnix Building, foot of Central street; the Women's Temperance Dining Rooms, Hubon Block, Washington street; Smith's Restaurant, No. 268 Essex street; Simons's ice cream saloon, No. 140 Essex street; Kiskalt's ice cream rooms, No. 271 Essex street; Newcomb's oyster house, Market Square, and the restaurant at the Eastern Railroad station, are the best in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Essex House, on Essex street, between Central and St. Peter streets, was built by William Gray, a prominent merchant, in 1800, for a residence. It was called the Essex Coffee House in 1814, and still goes by that name among some of the old residents. When La-

fayette came to Salem in 1824, the house was called the Lafayette Coffee House, in his honor, but only for a time.

The Stearns Building, on the northeast corner of Essex and Washington streets, was erected about 1791. The corner bookstore has been here since 1827—from 1827 to 1851 conducted by William and Stephen B. Ives; from 1851 to 1861, by Henry P. Ives & A. A. Smith; since 1861 by Henry P. Ives, the publisher of this guide.

Over the main doorway of the building numbered six on Central street, may be seen a large wooden eagle that decorated the same entrance when the building was used as the Custom House. This was in 1805. The building is now largely occupied by J. J. Perkins, who deals in antiquities of various sorts—old furniture, bric-a-brac, etc. His collection is worthy of examination.

The County Jail is on St. Peter street, the jail grounds extending to the corner of Bridge street. The jail is a solid structure of granite, and was built in 1813. Visitors can gain admission from 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., except on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Visitors will be interested in calling at the Fraternity rooms, Downing Block, Essex street, which are open every evening. These rooms are maintained free to the young people who may be in the city without friends or home influences. The rooms are supplied with books and newspapers in abundance, and there is also a free circulating library of about three thousand volumes. Music and games add to the attractions of the rooms. Free instruction is given by competent teachers to those who desire to study. The rooms are frequented by a large number, and great good has resulted from their establishment. The Fraternity was organized in 1869.

The Young Men's Union, organized in 1855, occupies a reading room in the Price Building, corner of Essex and Washington streets. Salem, Boston, and New York papers, and the leading magazines, are on file.

The Salem Bay Yacht Club has a club house at Juniper Point. Many fine yachts belonging to this club may be seen daily in the harbor.

There are six newspapers published in Salem—two semi-weeklies and four weeklies. The Salem Gazette, published at an office in Hale's Building, corner of Essex street and Higginson square, each Tuesday and Friday morning. was started in 1768 as the Essex Gazette.

The Salem Register, published at an office corner of Essex and Central streets, each Monday and Thursday morning, was established in 1800.

The Salem Observer, published each Saturday morning, at the corner of Essex and Washington streets, was started in 1823.

The Essex County Mercury, a weekly edition of the Gazette, is published on Wednesdays. It was started in 1831.

The Salem Post, established in 1873, is published weekly on Wednesdays, at an office in Hale's Building.

The Times (Catholic) is published on Wednesdays, at an office in Creamer Block, Essex street.

There are two other papers published in Salem, (monthly), not strictly *news*papers—the Fireside Favorite, owned and edited by Mr. John P. Peabody, and the Pavilion, owned by Mr. David Conrad, both enterprising storekeepers.

The office of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is in the building on Central street

occupied by the First National and Mercantile National Banks. The society has a valuable scientific library.

Visitors of a scientific turn will also be interested in calling at "The Naturalists' Bureau," which is located with the Salem Press printing office, corner of Liberty and Derby streets. It supplies, besides scientific and historical publications, such articles as are required by naturalists in their work. A quarterly bulletin, containing information of interest to scientific people, is issued by the Bureau.

The best general view of the city is to be had from Mack's Hill, off Mason street, North Salem. Excellent views are also to be obtained from the high land of the "turnpike" (Highland Avenue), from Castle Hill, near Ocean Avenue, and from the cupola of the Post Office, as previously stated. A magnificent view, including the city, the islands of the harbor, and the Beverly and Marblehead shores, may be obtained from the tower of the pavilion at "the Willows."

A large rock on the northern side of Bridge street, near Beverly Bridge, is worthy the attention of those interested in the study of geology. The rock is quite near the Salem end of the bridge, just below the street level, and extends down to the shore. Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst College, in his work devoted to the geology of Massachusetts, speaks of it as by far the most remarkable case of dikes and veins that he had found. He says, "I cannot see why we have not evidence here of the extraordinary fact—unique so far as I know—of *eleven* successive eruptions of granite and trap rock." The locality may be reached by horse-cars running to Beverly.

The Examination
of Rebelah Nurse at Salem Village
24. Mar. 1691/2

Hathorn. What do you say (speaking to one afflicted) have you seen this woman hurt you?
Yes, she beat me this morning
Abigail Have you been hurt by this Woman?
Yes
Ann Putnam in a grievous fit cryed out that she hurt her.
Goody Nurse, here are two Ann Putnam the child & Abigail Williams complains of your hurting them what do you say to it
I can say before my Eternal father I am innocent, & God will clear my innocency

— — — — — — — —

— — — — — —

you do know whither you are guilty. & have familiarity with the Devil, & now when you are here present to see such a thing as these testify a black man whispering in your ear, & Cords about you what do you say to it
it is all false I am clear

— — — —

— —

it not an unaccountable case that when they are examined these persons are afflicted a have got no body to look to but God

— — —

John Hathorne
Jonathan Corwin } 1st

WITCHCRAFT EXAMINATION.

Inquiries are frequently made for "the House of the Seven Gables," a general belief existing that Hawthorne had some particular house in mind when he wrote the fascinating tale with that title. It would be very pleasant to direct admirers of the great writer to such a house, but as a matter of fact none exists or ever has existed. This has been definitely settled by the positive statement of Hawthorne himself.

Yet a house on Turner street is quite often referred to as the "House of the Seven Gables." It was for many years in the Ingersoll family, and Hawthorne was a frequent visitor there. It is also claimed that the sketch "The Grandfather's Chair," had its origin in this house. Turner street is one of the oldest in the city, and the stranger will not find that his time has been wasted if he takes a stroll to the old house. It was built in 1662. It is the last house on the right-hand side going from Derby street.

DRIVES TO POINTS OF INTEREST.

Clifton House.—A very pleasant drive of about three miles is to the Clifton House, a popular family boarding house on the Marblehead shore, just below Swampscott. Near by is "Gun Rock," a large, deep chasm in the rocks, into which the sea dashes at certain stages of the tide, making a loud reverberation. During heavy easterly storms, this may be heard three or four miles. From the rocks here there is good perch fishing.

SWAMPSCOTT BEACHES.—From Salem to the several beaches at Swampscott is about four miles, and this is a favorite drive. The road is a pleasant one, and passes all the beaches and summer hotels and boarding houses. During "the season," the roads through the town are lively with the passing of gay equipages, in the early hours of the evening, and the hotel and boarding house piazzas are full of guests in evening dress, enjoying the cooling ocean breezes. If desired, the drive may be extended a mile further through Ocean street, Lynn,—a beautiful avenue, lined with elegant private houses, surrounded by gardens laid out in the nicest designs.

NAHANT.—The drive to Nahant is about six miles. Passing through Swampscott and Lynn, the enjoyments of the two drives last mentioned, are added to those of a drive the length of Long Beach, a narrow strip of land connecting the peninsula of Nahant with the main land. At Nahant there are many summer cottages owned by people of wealth, and all along the road there is much passing of fine turnouts. For a week during each summer, the Boston Cadets are encamped at Nahant, and then the town is unusually lively with visitors from the city.

MARBLEHEAD NECK.—This is a favorite drive of about four miles. Leaving the city, as by each of the three drives last mentioned, by Lafayette street, a beautiful avenue lined with elm trees, the road turns to the south-east and leads toward the old town of Marblehead.

Just before entering the town, Ocean street, a road running due south, is taken, until the Neck road is reached, and if this is followed in its various windings, it will lead around the peninsula, passing across a narrow neck of land opposite the town, then along the shore of the peninsula, known as Marblehead Neck, and back to the starting point. The shores of the Neck are rocky and abrupt, and the waves during or after an easterly storm dash in in great fury, throwing the spray high in air. Such a time is a very favorable one to visit the locality.

A large number of house lots have been laid out on the Neck, and in 1879 there were sixty-seven summer cottages, many of them very fine ones. The Neck lands are now held by three trustees, Messrs. Isaac C. Wyman of Marblehead, and William D. Northend and George Foster Flint of Salem, by whom many improvements have been made.

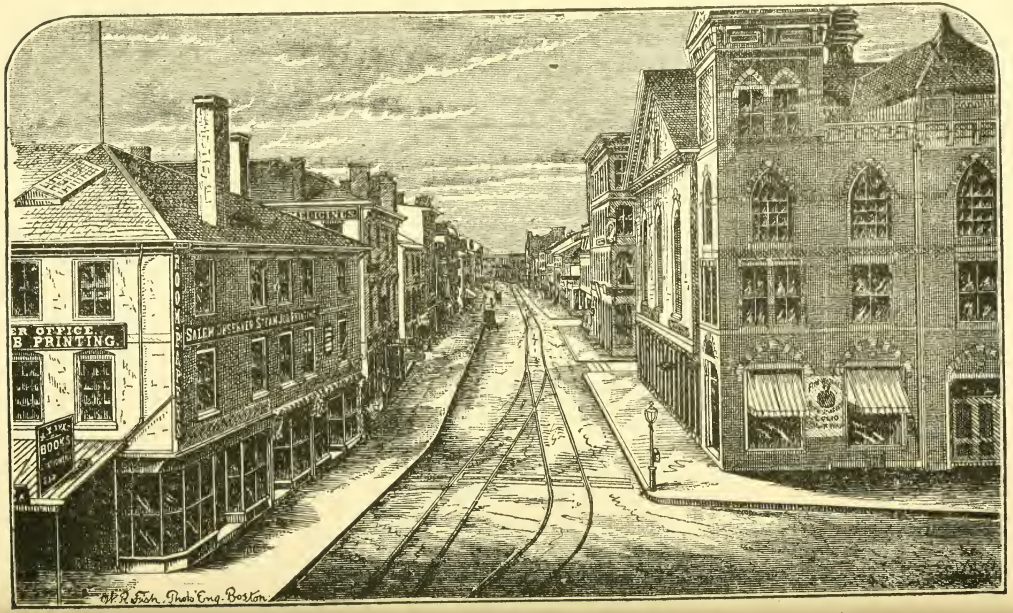
Marblehead.—The drive to the quaint old town of Marblehead, is about three and a half miles, and is a very enjoyable one to a person who appreciates the picturesque. Many of the streets in Marblehead are crooked beyond imagination; the houses are as striking in appearance as the streets. It is an old provincial town, entirely unlike any other place in this vicinity. Hours may be pleasantly spent in driving through its streets, and conversing with its people, who are very proud of their town, and always ready to show the stranger its odd features and points of historical interest.

Beverly Shore.—A drive of about four miles along

the Beverly shore is one of the finest in the neighborhood. Leaving the city through Bridge street, and crossing Essex Bridge, the road leads through a part of the town of Beverly, known as "the Cove," and thence along the shore, over smooth and hard roads, through the section designated "the Farms." Many elegant residences surrounded by nicely laid out grounds are on both sides of the way, and through many of them driving is allowed. On summer afternoons and evenings there is a great deal of pleasure driving all through this portion of Beverly.

Manchester.—A continuation of the Beverly Farms drive takes one into the town of Manchester, one of the finest seaside spots on the Atlantic coast. The "Singing Beach" is a point of interest. The Masconomo House is the largest hotel, and is beautifully situated. It has an observatory from which an unexcelled view may be had. There are many pretty villas and cottages at Manchester, which add to the attractiveness of the scenery.

Peabody.—A drive to Peabody, the birthplace of George Peabody, the London banker, is about two miles, and embraces many points of interest. The town was originally a part of Danvers, and was incorporated as the town of South Danvers in 1855. The name was changed to Peabody in honor of the philanthropist in 1868. The Peabody Institute founded on a bequest of $200,000 from George Peabody should be visited. Here is deposited a portrait of Queen Victoria painted on a sheet of gold, the colors being burned in. The picture was a gift from the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BOOKS
W. R. Fish. Photo Eng. Boston.

Queen to Mr. Peabody. In the audience room on the second floor is a full length portrait of the founder of the Institute. The Sutton Reference Library is in the same building, and is worthy of a visit. It was given in 1869 by Mrs. Eliza Sutton as a memorial of her son Eben Dale Sutton.

On Main street at the intersection of Washington street, is a granite monument erected in memory of the men from this town (then Danvers) who fell in the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775.

Danvers.—The drive to Danvers takes one into a historical locality. A part of what is now Danvers was once included in Salem Village. The town was set off in 1757. At Danversport is "Old Orchard Farm", where Gov. Endicott at one time resided. Here may be seen the "Endicott pear tree", claimed to be the oldest cultivated fruit tree in New England. From its branches the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony picked fruit, and it bears yet pears large in size; but of poor flavor. In this town is the birthplace of Gen. Israel Putnam; and the historic Collins house, where Gen. Gage established his headquarters in ante-Revolutionary days, when he was appointed by the King, governor of the colony. At "the Centre" is the site of the Salem Village parsonage, where the witchcraft delusion had its birth. Near "West Danvers Junction" is the cellar of Giles Corey's house. A State asylum for the insane on Hathorne Hill is worth visiting. The site is a very commanding one, and the buildings are extensive and of the most approved

construction. The cost of the asylum and grounds has been about $1,500,000.

Wenham Lake.—The City Water Works grounds at Wenham Lake are about six miles from the city, and the locality is a pleasant one to drive to. The carriage road from Colon street, Beverly, to the reservoir, is open for driving on afternoons and on Sundays. The reservoir is on Chipman's Hill, North Beverly, and from its borders an extended view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The reservoir has a capacity of 20,000,000 gallons. The pumping station is about a mile from the reservoir, on the borders of the lake, which is a beautiful sheet of water, with an area of 320 acres. The interior of the engine and pump house is worthy of inspection.

Other Drives.—"Floating Bridge", on the old Boston turnpike, about five miles from the city, is a place worth visiting. It is a plank bridge about 450 feet long, and it floats on the top of the water as its name indicates. The water crossed is a pond, with swampy borders.

There are many other pleasant drives within a radius of fifteen miles from Salem. Some of them are enumerated: Asbury Grove camp meeeting grounds, Hamilton, 8 miles; Chebacco Lakes, Hamilton and Essex, 9 miles; Magnolia (Cape Ann) 14 miles; Essex (town) 12 miles; Ipswich, 12 miles; Wakefield, 10 miles; Lynnfield, 8 miles.

SALEM HARBOR.

The harbor of Salem is one of the most picturesque on the coast, and there are many points of interest within a day's sail.

It is a delightful sail up the river to Danversport, or in an opposite direction around the arm of the harbor that makes up to Forest River. A half day may be pleasantly spent in skirting the shore on either the northern or southern side of the Bay—the northern shore running off to Gloucester, and the southern around the rocky headlands of Marblehead. A few hours will give ample time to sail among the islands of which Baker's, Lowell and Misery are the largest. On the former there are two light houses, and on Lowell Island is the Island House, previously mentioned. There are several smaller islands and ledges that add diversity to the scenery.

A short distance off shore there are several good fishing grounds, where perch, locally called "cunners", may be caught in abundance. Further out, on the sunken ledges, small cod may be taken, and a few miles in the Bay mackerel schooners are frequently seen in the season for catching that fish. The harbor is sometimes thickly specked with "lobster buoys", indicating the places where the traps are sunk.

Sail boats can readily be engaged with a competent skipper for excursion parties, and boats for rowing can always be secured at a small rate per hour. The steamer plying between Phillips Wharf and Lowell Island affords an opportunity for enjoying a brief sail at a very moderate expense, and the steamer Naumkeag makes short excursions among the islands starting from "the Willows".

To those who wish to become more familiar with Salem and its vicinity, and the history of this section, the following books are suggested:

"Annals of Salem", 2 vols. by the Rev. J. B. Felt. Two editions —1827 and 1845. [Very scarce.]

"Salem Witchcraft", 2 vols. by the Hon. Charles W. Upham. Published in 1867. [Very scarce.]

"Old Naumkeag", an historical sketch of the city of Salem and the towns of Marblehead, Peabody, Beverly, Danvers, Wenham, Manchester, Topsfield and Middleton. By Charles H. Webber and Winfield S. Nevins. Published in 1877 by A. A. Smith & Co., Salem; Lee & Shepard, Boston. Price, $2.00.

"An Historical Sketch of Salem, 1626–1879", by Charles S. Osgood and Henry M. Batchelder. Published by the Essex Institute, Salem, 1879. Price, $3.00. See advertisement.

"The North Shore of Massachusetts Bay", a guide and history of Marblehead, Salem Neck and Juniper Point, Beverly and Cape Ann." By Benjamin D. Hill and Winfield S. Nevins. Published at Salem 1879—new edition 1880. Price, 25 cents.

"History and Traditions of Marblehead", by Samuel Roads, Jr. Published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1880. Price, $3.50.

The "Historical Collections" of the Essex Institute, published quarterly at $3 per annum, contain many valuable articles, relating to local history, genealogies, copies of records, etc.

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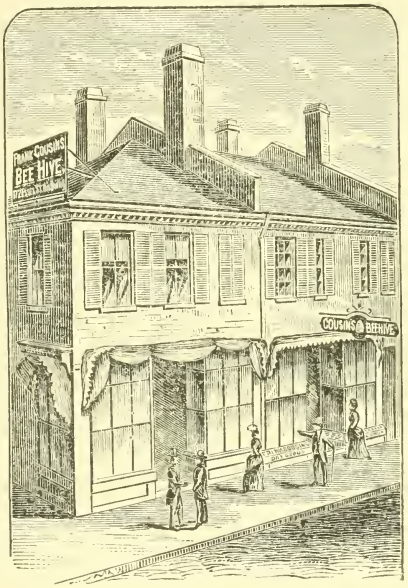

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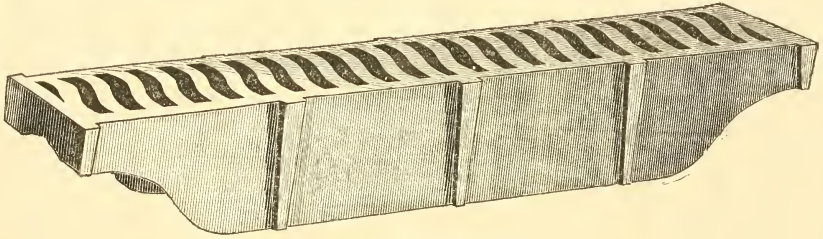

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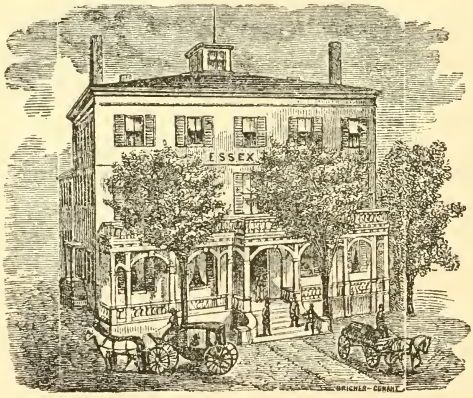

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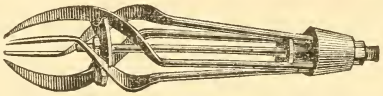

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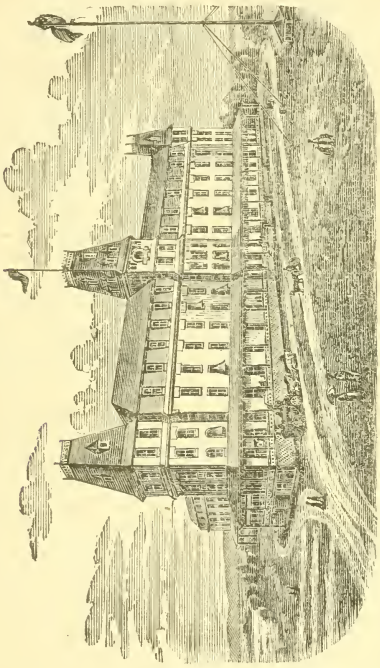

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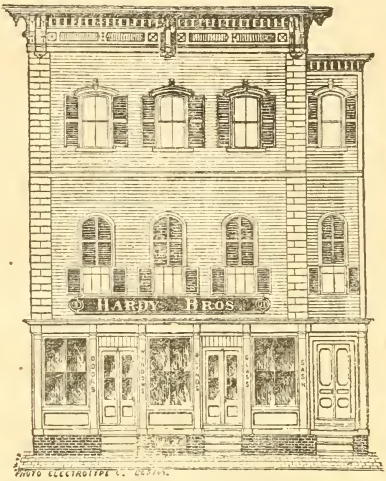

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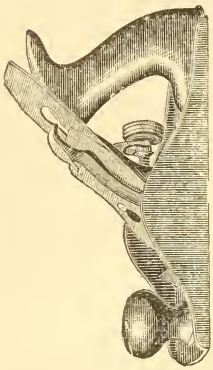

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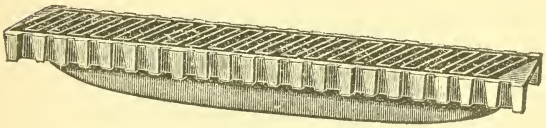

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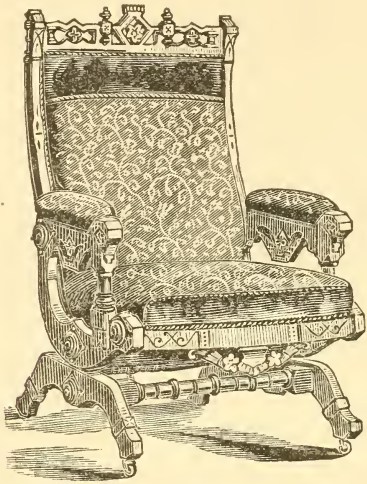

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